

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Mysterious "Cit" Helped Recruiting in Capital

WASHINGTON.—Hidden under an immaculate Palm Beach suit, and usually leaning against a tree in front of the Pennsylvania avenue recruiting station, is what the recruiting officers of the District National Guard regard as the most dangerous germ of preparedness to be found within a day's journey in the District. Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts and Col. Robert N. Thompson of the Navy league are rank amateurs compared to him—according to accounts.

Everybody and everything that brushes up against him becomes inoculated with the fever to enlist—or to make others enlist. For several days the figure in the Palm Beach suit was noted by the officers of the recruiting station. He appeared to be taking things easy in a very calm and deliberate way. He looked like a prosperous business man.

Every afternoon he would appear and remain standing against the tree or talking quietly to groups of men in front of the station. After a talk with him a man usually walked into the station and enlisted!

One afternoon an ex-volunteer officer passed the station, saw the "germ" and shook it warmly by the hand. Then the volunteer came into the station. "What rank does Marshall hold?" he asked, pointing to the "germ." And then it came out. The man is Creighton E. Marshall, officially known in the records of his country as a sergeant in Troop K, First United States volunteer cavalry, from May, 1898, to October, 1898. Unofficially he's "Crate" Marshall, ex-Rough Rider, comrade and friend of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, Capt. Bucky O'Neill, and Sergt. Hamilton Fish, among the first three men killed in the Spanish-American war.

Privately, Marshall is custodian of the presses at the bureau of engraving and printing. He is a preparedness expert, who believes in every man doing his bit and doing it up to the hilt. Marshall wears glasses because of the bit he did in Cuba. He wasn't expected to survive the Cuban episode—but he pulled through.

Arlington Woods Very Popular With the Crows

M. R. KALMBACK of the biological survey has studied the crow for several years, has thoroughly familiarized himself with its habits and is interested in every newly discovered crow roost.

He avers that the assembling of thousands of crows for the purpose of roosting, usually close to some large city, presents one of the most curious and remarkable phenomena occurring in the bird kingdom.

Mr. Kalmback has ascertained that there are several fair-sized crow roosts in the vicinity of Washington. A roost at Arlington held, during the most crowded period of its existence, fully 200,000 crows. In fact, A. H. Howell of the biological survey alleges that during the winter of 1910-11 the Arlington roost was occupied by 270,000 birds and that at least 100 crows flew to roost each second during "the height of the influx."

This would mean that 6,000 crows entered the roost in a minute's time, and a period of 45 minutes was generally consumed before all had returned from their day's forage. This estimate proves that approximately 270,000 actually made the Arlington roost headquarters for the season.

The Woodbridge roost, near Langdon, D. C., was used by crows for some time, but the birds found another roost more to their liking. The successor was the one on which Mr. Kalmback made observations. He noted four lines of these birds coming to this roost and estimated that probably 1,500 or 1,900 flew in each line, which would total something in the neighborhood of 7,500 crows when strays and belated members were taken into consideration.

A few months later the crows deserted this roost and returned to the Woodbridge roost, where other crows joined the original settlers, the whole population amounting to 20,000.

Counting these birds would be very confusing to a novice. Ornithologists are familiar with two methods by means of which they are able to count large numbers. By one method the birds are counted in the evening as they fly toward the roost in distinct lines, and, as a rule, there are anywhere from three to six air paths chosen. The other method is to wait until all the birds have congregated for the night and then to choose a limited area of the roost, count the birds gathered there and estimate from this the approximate total.

How Army Medical School Fights a Silent Foe

UNPRETENTIOUS and unheralded, yet one of the biggest tasks of the militia mobilization, has been going on at the Army Medical school, at 721 Thirteenth street northwest, where the vaccine for the prevention of various diseases is being prepared. A force of 20 men, members of the United States army medical corps, headed by Capt. M. A. Reasoner, has been working day and night on one floor of the building, preparing the enormous amount of vaccine which the 100,000 troops of the militia require since being mobilized.

An idea of the tremendous work is gained by the fact that in ordinary times this same force makes the vaccine for the army and navy and the forest service, and furnishes it to numerous other organizations besides. Since the mobilization this force, in addition to the supplies for the services mentioned, has been furnishing the vaccines for the militia troops also.

Each of the soldiers in this army must receive three inoculations of antityphoid vaccine, and in other cases, inoculations for other diseases are made. All the tremendous quantity of this vaccine has been furnished by this little army of 20 men, scarcely a sergeant's section in the terms of army organization. While the big men get the troops ready for service and have their names carried in the papers daily with suitable praise for their efforts, this little force, working with silent efficiency, is safeguarding the lives of the soldiers whom the big men are organizing.

Washington's Great Walnut Tree Is Victim of War

WASHINGTON had a wonderful walnut tree. It stood near the American university, and has been noted ever since this country was known to the whites. About the time that William the Conqueror invaded England, midway of the eleventh century, a splendid walnut sapling began to run its head toward heaven, near what was later to become the city of Washington.

In the times that followed William, while a disorderly group of islands were being welded into a Great Britain, this same tree developed with almost infinite slowness into a forest giant. A few weeks ago the Tunlaw walnut, after 600 years of life, was felled to help satisfy the wartime needs of that Great Britain it so far antedated.

England must have walnut wood of the finest to manufacture rifle stocks. Having ransacked her own possessions, she has turned to America for the only timber suited to such a manufacture. So the huge tree, a floral Methuselah, that stood on the tract bounded by the Tunlaw ridge and Loughborough roads, has been sold to a British agent for \$120, lowered to earth, lopped of its branches, and freighted to Baltimore for transportation aboard.

The Tunlaw walnut was famed as the largest hardwood tree in this section of the country. It was 125 feet high, 21 feet in circumference, and had a bough spread of 150 feet.

The word "Tunlaw" is walnut spelled backward, and it is said that General Grant and Sherman were fond of visiting the estate upon which the walnut tree stood, now what is now known as the American university, and that they suggested the name.

GATHERED FACTS

Experts have listed more than 10,000 varieties of orchids.

The six state capitals of Australia have been connected by wireless telegraphy.

Italy has joined other European nations in prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of absinthe.

Growers in the Philippines are being encouraged by the government to give more attention to the production of hemp.

A water-cooled motorcycle engine has been invented by an Englishman.

An Englishman has invented a collapsible life boat with a rubber skin that automatically closes punctures.

Of spring metal and wire is a new device to encircle a person's foot and prevent the loss of an over shoe.

The toughest American wood, according to United States forest service tests, is that of the orange orange.

An electrically heated coffee percolator made of earthenware has been patented by a New York inventor.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

July 31, 1915.
Austrians occupied Lublin.
Russian troops began evacuating Warsaw.
Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German submarine.
Eight British trawlers sunk by submarines.

August 1, 1915.
Von Mackensen took Cholm.
Hindenburg checked Russians in the north.
Germans held on Blonie line west of Warsaw.
British regained some of trenches at Hooge.
Italians in general offensive on the Tyrol, Trentino and Carnia fronts.

August 2, 1915.
Germans took Mitau from Russians.
Warsaw battered by 42-centimeter guns.
Germans won fight at Hill 213 in the Argonne.
Australasians won victory on Gallipoli peninsula.
British notes upholding blockade and German note on Frye case received.

August 3, 1915.
Germans forced Narw line near Ostroienka and the Blonie line.
Prince Leopold of Bavaria leading attack on Warsaw.
Italians continue advance in the Trentino.

August 4, 1915.
Austro-Germans attacking fortress of Warsaw, Russians falling back to outer lines.
French repulsed German attacks in the Argonne.
French prize court confirmed seizure of American cotton steamer Dacia.

August 5, 1915.
Warsaw captured by Austro-Germans.
Germans in north within ten miles of Riga.
Furious artillery fighting in the western Argonne.

August 6, 1915.
Austro-Germans occupied Ivan-gorod.
Russians evacuated almost entire line of the Vistula.
Artillery duels in Artois and Forest of Apremont.
British forces land at Suva bay on Gallipoli.
Italians captured summit of Monte San Michele, dominating Goritz.
Italian dirigibles bombarded Austrian encampment.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

A Philadelphia electrician is the inventor of a portable motor-driven pipe-threading machine which is supplied with current by the storage batteries of an automobile.

One of Brazil's most important railroads is being equipped with oilburning locomotives and expects eventually to dispense with coal.

The government of Uruguay has effected an important saving by substituting petroleum for coal in its Montevideo electric powerhouse. Because of the shortage of coal the government is aiming at further economy by converting two river steamboats and 50 locomotives on one of the government railways into petroleum burners.

It is estimated that the number of Jews in the world at the beginning of 1915 was 10,431,820, of whom nearly one-half were residents in Russia, 1,994,378 were in Austria-Hungary, and 1,136,240 in the United States. About 500,000 Jews are fighting in the present war, 20,000 being with the British forces.

The report of the first census is contained in an octavo volume of 56 pages. Nowadays in a decade the census bureau issues ten or more quarto volumes with more than 400,000 pages.

More than 100,000 operatives are now employed in American silk manufacturing mills. This is exclusive of those employed in dependent industries.

The thistle and the caterpillar have been eliminated from New Zealand by the English sparrow.

Locomotives of the United States used more than 3,000,000 barrels of oil for fuel last year, the greatest amount on record, and a gain of about 18 per cent from the year before.

In a smoke consumer of European invention for factories the smoke is driven by fans into a porous receptacle over which petroleum flows, and is converted into a combustible gas.

Russia maintains at Moscow an experiment station for the study of flax cultivation and manufacture.

According to a British scientist X-rays are the most extreme rays at the ultraviolet end of the spectrum.

Plans to introduce reindeer in the Peace River valley have failed. The animals could not stand the attacks of the bull flies.

According to archeologists elevators were used in the Imperial palace in Rome 2,000 years ago, probably operated by slave power.

Rubber-covered canvas disks that prevent slipping are attached to the soles of new shoes for very young children.

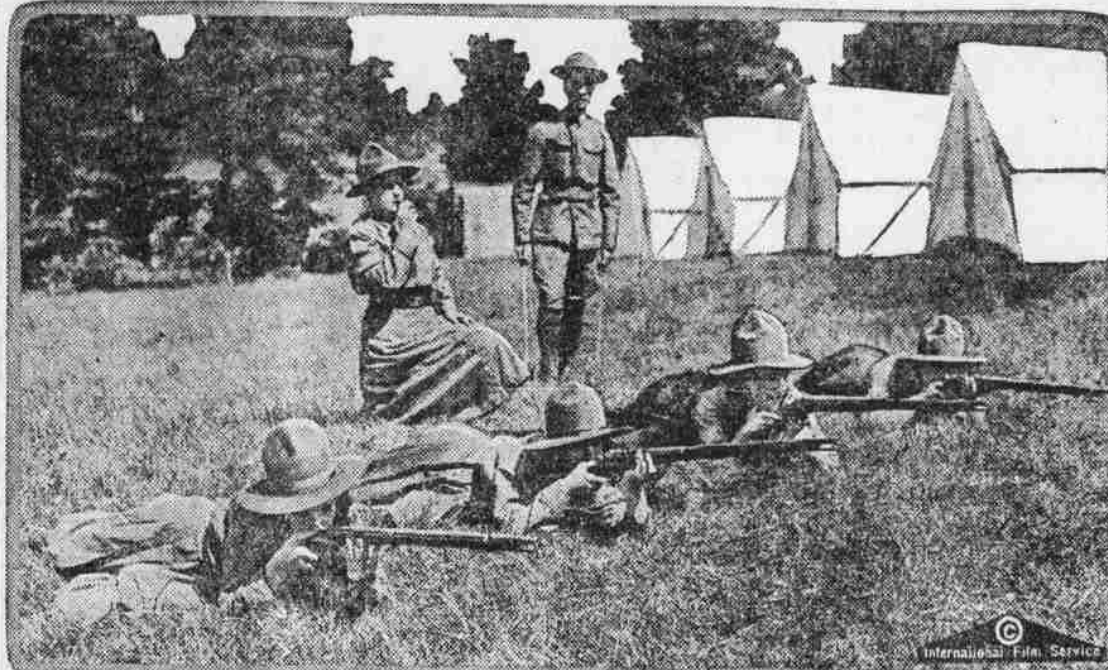
Experiments by German scientists have proved the truth of the old theory that tightening a man's belt lessens hunger.

NEW YORK FIGHTING INFANTILE PARALYSIS



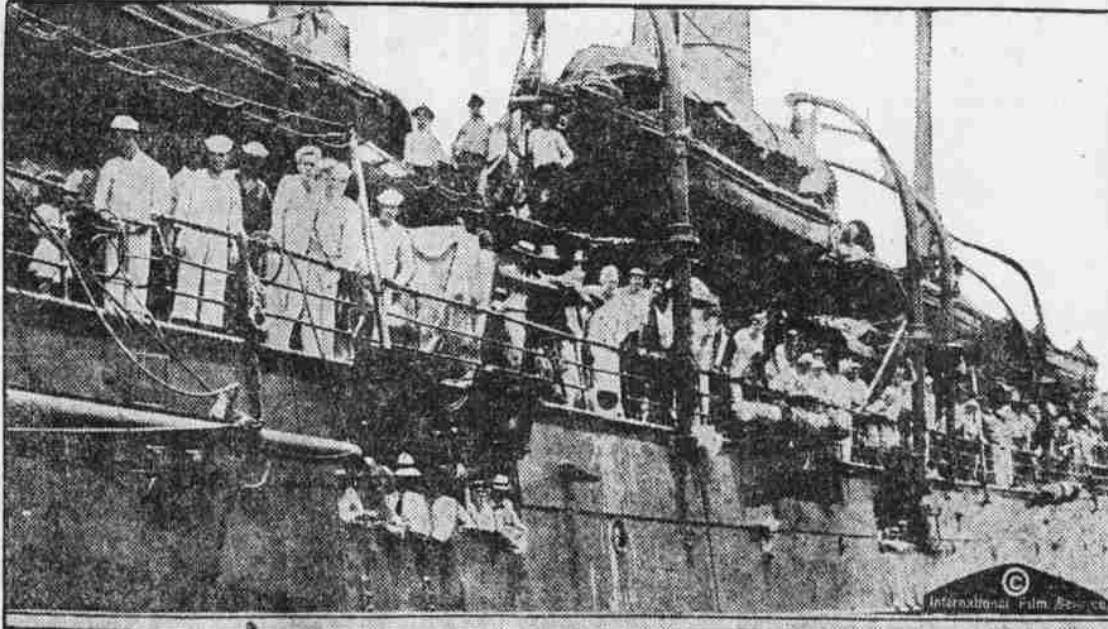
All the health forces of New York are mobilized and in action against the epidemic of infantile paralysis that is killing so many of the city's children. The photograph shows a scene at one of the railway stations where mothers and their children are taking trains for places where the scourge is not prevalent. At the right is Dr. Havens Emerson, commissioner of health of the city, at his desk.

GIRLS IN A MILITARY ENCAMPMENT



An "international women's military encampment" is being held at Monticello, N. Y., and a large number of girls are taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain real military training. The photograph shows Sergt. Mrs. Margaret De Lisle and Capt. F. Strauss directing a squad of rookies at volley target practice.

REFUGEES FROM MEXICO ARRIVE AT GALVESTON



Notwithstanding the collapse of the war scare, refugees from Mexico are daily arriving in the United States. The photograph shows a crowd of them on shipboard at Galveston.

MASCOT OF AERO SQUADRON



The First Aero squadron, New York National Guard, has been mustered into the federal service by Major Hartman, U. S. A. The photograph shows Miss Phyllis Hartman, the major's daughter, ready to take a ride in one of the new planes of the squadron.

Ingenious Thought

Bridges—"I wonder how Henpeck came to buy an auto. Do you know?" Rivers—"Yes. He said he thought maybe his wife wouldn't be so free to find fault with him after she saw how much trouble he was having with his car."—Life.

Easy to Write Rapidly

Jenkins—"My stenographer can write one hundred and fifty words a minute." Tompkins—"So can mine—but she doesn't seem to care what the words are."—Puck.

CATCHING MAN-EATING SHARKS



Along the New Jersey coast fishing for sharks has become the fad because of the depredations of the ferocious fish, resulting in several deaths.

Best Kind of Woman to Marry

"You take a tip from me, son. When you marry, marry a home woman—a woman who's willing to hang a 'God Bless Our Home' sign on the wall without making funny cracks about it."—American Magazine.

Greatness

"What makes some men great," said Uncle Eben, "is 'doin' things. Other men get great by sayin' things in a way dat makes people take a fancy to 'em."—

Shakespeare's Size

If all Shakespeare were lost but a few fragments posterity would get the most contradictory notions of him from Hamlet and Charles Lamb, Goethe and Heine, Tolstoy and Bernard Shaw and Frank Harris. But one thing it could not help getting—a solid belief in his size and many-sidedness.

Few Earthquakes in Australia. In comparison with the other continents, Australia is almost totally free of earthquakes.

RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching in Western Canada—Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well, is shown by the undisputable facts presented from time to time. A rancher, near Gleichen, Alberta, who commenced in a small way nine years ago, recently disposed of 1,243 cattle at a total of \$101,304.50, and this was only his surplus stock for the present season.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over \$80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head, averaging \$70 each, was made to Seattle. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Alberta steer, which weighed 1,700 lbs., and brought the fancy price of 10c per lb., or \$170.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Fincher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality. The price realized was \$10,025. American dealers say they must look to Canada for beef supplies.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at \$6.70 per 100 lbs. and, later on, a lot from Carstairs brought \$6.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915. Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 8,675; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 144,515; sheep, 12,410. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Sidney, Man., gives his experiences in sheep-raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$262.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$6.50 per head, \$325, and 13 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at \$8.00 per head, \$144. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$103.50. This makes the very nice total of \$572.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at \$9.00 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Manitoba sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers over 25c per lb.—Advertisement.

Expensive

"Your son graduated from college this year, did he not?"

"He did. I've got him in the office with me now."

"That's a good idea."

"I don't know about that. I've had to hire two extra office boys to keep him supplied with cigarettes."

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE

and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampooing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price, \$1.00.—Adv.

Worth Preserving

"A citizen chased a pickpocket nine blocks yesterday and caught him."

"My! The pickpocket must have taken something valuable from the citizen."

"Yes. His wallet held only two one-dollar bills in currency, but it also contained some snapshots of fish the citizen caught this summer."

To Fortify the System Against Summer Heat

Many users of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic make it a practice to take this old standard remedy regularly to fortify the system against the depressing effect of summer heat, as those who are strong withstand the heat of summer better than those who are weak. Price 50c.

Compulsory

Rear Admiral Penry, at a Washington tea, talked about his recent Long Beach flying trip, when he fell 1,200 feet into the water without knowing it.

"I wasn't frightened," he said. "I thought that our swift descent was a piece of fancy flying. I am, in fact, as ignorant of aviation as the little boy was ignorant of history."

"Describe the Order of the Bath," his teacher asked this little boy.

"It's very ancient," he answered. "It goes back to the time when they didn't take no baths except by order."

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Insinuation

"Don't you know," said Omar, "I once marched in a procession that took seven hours to pass a given point."

"Of course," rejoined Hetty, "the given point was a saloon."